



# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

## United Church

**Empress:**  
Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.  
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.  
You are invited to worship with us.  
Rev. Geo. A. Shields,  
Minister.

## C.G.I.T. Debate

A debate by C.G.I.T. girls on the question of "disarmament" was held in the Sunday school room of the church, on Tuesday night. A short program concert was given, and lunch was served. Misses G. Robertson and R. Arthur, were the affirmative side for the debate and Misses W. Livermore and Lyster, took the negative side. The affirmative side was adjudged the winners.

## Learning to Buy

Miss E. Elliott, lecturer and demonstrator of the Federal Department of Agriculture, addressed a gathering of house hold economics students and others at the University of Alberta, recently. In the course of her discussion she pointed out the responsibility that lies with women who are responsible for selecting a large proportion of the total products put on the market today. She gave an outline of the service being provided by the federal government in helping people to buy by insisting on strict standards of grading. Government regulations require that food products sold on the market must live up to the standard claimed for them on their labels and brand marks, in this way the consumer is protected.

A St. Patrick's concert and dance is being held on March 18, under the auspices of the Blindfold and District Farmers' Club. Watch for further particulars.

## Obituary

Thomas Orussell

The late Thomas Orussell, who passed away at an early hour on Saturday, February 25, was laid to rest on Monday morning, February 28, in the Catholic cemetery, Cleveland. The Requiem High Mass and services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Father Leo Sullivan. The late Mr. Orussell, who was born in Poland, was about 61 years of age; he settled on a homestead here in the year 1911. Besides his widow, there are left to mourn his loss eight children, namely: Sister Mary Ann of the Ursuline Convent, Praelis, Sask.; Joseph, Stephen, Vincent, Victor, and Marion. Anne and Florence, daughters, all of whom reside at home. Spiritual offerings were received from Miss Agnes Niva, Mr. J. J. Niva and family and Mrs. Agnes Mahura.

There was a good attendance at the United Church service to hear the Rev. H. Rivers' address. He spoke very much to the point of the activities of social life, which consumes the time of people, so much so that religious and domestic duties were not given necessary thought. Children were not taught to pray and religion was hardly thought of at all. Opportunities missed today are not available tomorrow. The address was well received. The speaker also voiced appreciation of the choir and the church building.

A fellow has to be a contortionist to get by these days. First, he's got to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. He's expected to put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose on the grindstone, keep a level head and both feet on the ground. And, at the same time, look for the silver lining with his head in the clouds—Judge.

## I.O.D.E. Meetings

The following program has been arranged by the executive of the I.O.D.E. for the ensuing month.

March—Hostess, Mrs. W. Acton. Program, Irish music. Mrs. A. K. McNeill, current events, Miss J. Kelley. April—Hostess, Mrs. W. MacPherson. Program of music, Mrs. W. Acton. Items of interest on vacation trip, Mrs. Leslie H. Shannon. May—Hostess, Mrs. J. Kelley. Program, music, Mrs. J. McNeill. Talk, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. W. MacPherson. June—Hostess, Mrs. Don Macleod. Music, Mrs. J. N. Anderson. Current events, Mrs. D. Macleod. Sec. pro tem.

## Ottawa

February 20th, 1932

During this week a debate took place on the five-cent bonus that is being paid to the owners of wheat in the three prairie provinces. I took part in this debate, as did almost every member from Alberta, and many from the West. We thanked the government for this small bonus for his greatest industry, but we pointed out that it might be applied in a more equitable manner.

Under the present plan, the man who lost his crop gets nothing and is forced to pay five cents per bushel more for his seed and for wheat required for food. The resolution asked to have the bonus paid at the rate of one dollar per seeded acre. It was pointed out that oats, barley, live stock and other farm products were selling at far below their production costs and that they should also receive some assistance. The Minister of Agriculture refused to grant the request to pay on an acreage basis. He argued that it would be difficult to get accurate information on the number of acres seeded. He asked if it would be fair to pay a dollar per acre to the man who had seeded once and the same to the man who had been compelled to seed on three different occasions on account of crop drifting. He stated that relief had been given to farmers needing it and that five million more would be required to provide seed through the Provincial Departments. Newfoundland is willing to sell Labrador to the Dominion of Canada for 110 million dollars but the Dominion is not financially able to pay this amount.

A resolution came up proposing to reduce the hours of labor with the object of absorbing some of the men and women who, through no fault of their own, cannot find employment. This was debated for eight or nine hours, but the Minister of Labor would not

## Married Peoples' Club

The Married Peoples' Club held their regular meeting at the theatre on Monday night. Progressive whist was played, Mrs. Acton and Mr. Edie were the prize winners. The latter part of the evening was passed very enjoyably in dancing to a good band of music.

## Legislation To Cover Sack.

Pool Balance Likely

Regina, Sask., Feb. 28.—Legislation is anticipated which will enable the Saskatchewan wheat pool to release sufficient money to make the payment of the balance due to the contract signers for the 1928 crop, at one and one-eighth cents a bushel, but only to those contract signers who did not participate in overpayments on the 1929 crop. This information was given by J. Weason, vice president of the pool, at the Regina local annual meeting, Saturday.

Stating that wheat pool localities today are only worth 34 per cent of their face value, Mr. Weason quoted figures of the earnings of the Pool Elevators, Ltd., to show that the future prospects for the pool system of marketing were bright, provided the contract signers remain loyal to their own institution.

The figures made public for the first time, show that during the period from August 1, 1928, earnings of the Pool Elevators, Ltd., totalled \$15,431,588 on a total capital investment of \$12,194,200.

## St. Patrick's Day Dance

At the Empress masquerade dance special preference will be given to home-made costumes.

accept it as he believed it would be an international problem and also that in Canada the provinces controlled such questions.

Many questions have come up about the working out of the Unemployment Relief Measures. The chief difficulty seems to be that the municipalities, like individuals, have reached the end of their resources and that the banks are unwilling to advance more money until they are sure that the money from the federal government will come through. The Dominion only deals with the Provinces and will not have any direct dealing with any municipality. Thus, the responsibility is passed from one Government to another, and it is very difficult to definitely fix the blame for the delay.

No one seems to see any signs of better times and before the Session is over there will be debates on the Monetary System, tariffs, war reparations and disarmament.

Sincerely,  
F. W. Gershaw

## Novelty Bonspiel Concluded

The concluding game of the Novelty Bonspiel was played on Tuesday afternoon. O. Clark's rink won the first prize, the rink skipped by Reg. Pool, second prize. The ice remained good and interest was sustained throughout the event.

## Cost of Rearing Broilers

With the prevailing low prices of feeds there is the prospect of a fair margin of profit for market poultry and the outlook for the spring broiler trade appears to be promising.

All male chicks from the early hatchings that are not intended for breeding stock should be separated from the pullets as soon as the sex can be determined. If intended for good and profitable broilers they should not be neglected. The young male needs the same careful attention and good feeding in its early development as the prospective laying pullet. Any neglect at the start will result in a stunted and unprofitable bird.

The young males intended for market as broilers require a good "starter" feed for the first six weeks, insuring a well-developed frame and a constitution that will stand the test of a three-weeks' necessary fast, leading to high production for the top grade. Sturdy healthy males of the heavy breeds should weigh about one pound each at six weeks and may then be worked onto a developing and finishing ration consisting of three parts ground corn, two parts middlings, one part ground oats (without hulls) and ten per cent meat scraps, plus all the sour skimmed milk they will drink and an abundance of green feed. If available, green alfalfa is the best.

The broilers may be crated for the last week, but will "finish" well if confined to small grass pens. At this stage a moist mash should be fed twice daily. The proportion of ground corn in the ration should be gradually increased to two-thirds of the whole moistened mash with sour-skimmed milk or buttermilk. No whole grain

## St. Mary the Virgin (Anglican Church)

Third Sunday in Lent.  
Sunday School, 10 a.m.  
Evensong and sermon, 7:30 p.m.  
Rev. J. P. Horne.

A chinook which commenced on Wednesday in the early hours of the morning, caused the snow to disappear rapidly; and large pools of water were soon formed from the melted snow. To day, the water has been running in streams down the streets, and near the depot a channel had to be made as the culvert was not large enough to carry the flow.

Word has been received that Mrs. G. Showers, who with her husband and children, left last fall for the Ladue country, passed away recently from an attack of the "flu." Her sister, Mrs. Mitchell, of Mendham, was here over Wednesday night, en route north to attend the funeral.

should be fed. Five to six pounds of grain plus milk and green feed will produce a two-pound broiler.

If a pullet or cocker of the heavy breeds is a good demand at a fair price for the early products if carefully prepared. There is always a glut of the late hatched. The cost of eggs and incubation has been increased in proportion to the pullet. Turn the surplus males to the best advantage.

## The Empress BAKERY

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Bread 3 Loaves for 25c.

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Worthwhile pictures of fading winter scenes may now be obtained by the alert photographer. No time to lose. Get your kodak in shape. We have all supplies and guarantee you a first-class developing service.

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## Britain And U.S. Send Ships And Troops To Shanghai Trouble Zone

Washington.—With the cooperation of Great Britain, United States military and naval reinforcements to protect foreign citizens and property in Shanghai were ordered last Sunday, Jan. 31, under the personal direction of President Hoover.

The United States transport "Champlain" will leave Manila, Monday, Feb. 1, with 1,000 regular United States army troops and 400 marines, to take posts with the 1,300 marines already on guard there.

Even before the decision was reached at a White House conference, the navy ordered its Asiatic fleet to head from Manila as a move for safety or evacuation of United States citizens.

The drastic moves by the United States had the co-operation of Great Britain. The president acted after London had sent word that the British fleet was en route to Shanghai, and that the British had sent eight-gun gun cruisers, a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery. This done, Britain will have 3,000 men ready to act.

Another protest had gone forward during the day to Tokyo against its course that had led to death and destruction in the native city of Shanghai, and martial law in the international quarter. Response from Tokyo was awaited, but meanwhile the President and Secretary of State Stimson, Secretary of War Hurley, and Secretary of the Navy, Adm. Clegg, agreed anew to give the fullest protection to the international settlement.

After their prolonged conference Sunday, Jan. 31, the White House revealed the decision as follows:

"A conference was held by the president today with the secretaries of state, war, navy, Under-Secretary of State Clegg, Chief of Staff, General MacArthur, and Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Pratt.

"The request of the American Consul-General Cunningham and our naval officers at Shanghai for still further protection of American citizens in the international settlement of Shanghai was considered.

Directions have been given to send to Shanghai the 31st regiment of about 1,000 men, now at Manila together with about 400 marines on the transport "Champlain," which left for Shanghai on February 1.

"The cruiser 'Houston' and six destroyers left Manila for Shanghai on February 1.

"With these additions to the marines already there, the total American forces in the settlement will number about 2,600. As soon as conditions permit the troops will be returned to Manila.

As the army and navy were sending the orders to the Philippines, another urgent message went forward from the State Department telling foreigners at Shanghai assisting the Japanese to leave.

These reinforcements within short order will join the 4th Regiment of marines which has been stationed at the Oriental Metropolis since 1927 when the Nationalist army invaded the city.

Behind the barricades of the settlement, the marines have been arrayed against numbers which easily could annihilate them.

## Receive Life Sentences

Two Bengal School Girls To Be Transported Following Conviction On Murder Charge

Calcutta, India.—Wearing red saris and with their hair adorned with lotus flowers, Miss Santi Ghose and Miss Sany Chandra, Bengal school girls were sentenced to "transportation for life" for the murder of Magistrate G. B. Sengupta.

As it no longer is the policy of the government to send prisoners outside of India, it was believed the two girls would be exiled to some province out of Bengal where they would be held in restraint.

When the terms of their sentence were formulated to them they seemed indignant.

Life sentences carry remission amounting to two months yearly for good conduct, so the girls may be expected to be imprisoned for about 16 years. They probably will be nurses or clerical assistants, although their sentence theoretically calls for hard labour.

## Trouble In India

Lord Irwin Says Responsibility Lies With Nationalist Congress Party

Leeds, England.—Lord Irwin, former viceroy of India, said in a speech here that responsibility for the present trouble in India lies with the Nationalist Congress Party.

"I think there is little doubt that Mr. Gandhi did not want this condition to arise," he said, "but I believe that while he was in this country for the Round Table Conference some of his lieutenants in India created a situation which he could not control when he got home."

"If I had been in India as viceroy I don't think I should have acted any differently than Lord Willingdon has done."

## Free To Make Agreements

British Government Entering Imperial Conference Entirely Free

London, England.—The British Government will enter the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, free from any obligations or commitments to be made with foreign countries which might prejudice free discussions and possible trade agreements at Ottawa.

July 21 and 22 are the two dates which are being rumored for the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference.

## Makes New Swimming Record

Boy Swims Five and Half Miles In University Pool

Saskatoon, Sask.—Swimming 652 lengths of the University of Saskatchewan pool, William Craven, Emmanuel College student, beat the Saskatchewan record for a fresh water swimming pool. The previous record, Joe Griffiths reports, was that of Leslie Skinner, of the College of Medicine, made in 1920. As the pool is 40 feet in length the distance would be over six and a half miles. Craven was in the water from 7:15 to 11:55.

Ex-Kaiser Sees Three

Berlin, Germany.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II, now an exile at Doorn, Holland, was 73 years old January 27. The chief notice taken here of what was once Germany's grand old man was in the National press, which devoted more space than usual to celebrating the emperor's birthday. The need for a "firm hand" in Germany at the present moment and recalling the days of the empire.

## LEADER DESIGNS

How W. B. Willoughby, Government Leader of the Upper Chamber at Ottawa, who has been forced to resign because of ill health.

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## Japan And Russia May Declare War Over Chinese Railway Dispute

### Plans Another Polar Trip

Sir Hubert Wilkins May Build Special Type Of Submarine For Purpose

Victoria, B.C.—In a new type of submarine, differing from any under-  
"most best yet designed," Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, plans to make another expedition next year under North Pole ice.

"I may take a holiday over the Antarctic in the fall and am also considering another submarine expedition under North Pole ice the following summer," he said.

"For my next under-ice expedition," said Sir Hubert, "I have in mind building of a special type of submarine which will be hydraulically propelled. In 1925, I discussed with Vickers engineers a type of submarine which would be suitable for exploration work under North Pole ice."

He did not know where his new submarine would be built.

Compressed air, he said, would be used for the propulsion of the under-  
"best, in place of batteries. It would not be designed for quick dives. The submarine would have plenty of power, but would be geared for slow speed, as speedy submarines are not needed for exploration work."

"I propose to eliminate diving rods and possibly external propellers."

Sir Hubert estimated the cost of the new vessel at anywhere from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

### Asks For Explanation

United States Wants To Know What Japan Purposes To Do At

Shanghai  
Tokyo, Japan.—The United States Government asked for an explanation of just what Japan purposes to do in dealing with the controversy with the Chinese at Shanghai.

The inquiry, contained in a note from the United States Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, was answered with the assertion that Japan had no intention of aggravating the situation. A foreign office spokesman commenting on press despatches rather than on the Stimson note itself, said the United States "seems unduly alarmed."

It was authoritatively said the Stimson note could not be considered as a protest. The communications pointed out, it was understood, that the United States has large commercial interests in Shanghai.

### Fast Mail Planes Ordered

Britain Hopes To Double Speed Of Mail Delivery

London, England.—The air ministry has announced plans whereby it hopes to double the speed of air mail delivery on all Empire sky routes.

The plan is to place an order with Boulton & Paul, Ltd., builders of the famous Royal Air Force high speed bombers, for a new type of all-metal plane capable of a cruising speed of 200 m.p.h. an hour and a service ceiling of 12,000 feet.

This machine, it was said, would be the forerunner of a fleet of similar craft which would carry two pilots and 1,000 pounds of mail. Each machine would have a cruising radius of 1,000 miles with full load.

Mr. Magee declared that his department had already made application for the decoration of between 300 and 400 relief charges, and this number was being increased daily.

Many British immigrants in addition to hundreds from central European countries, who have resided in Canada for less than five years, have become public charges and according

to Tokyo, Japan.—Grave danger of conflict between Japan and Soviet Russia over the Chinese Eastern railway loomed Friday night, Jan. 29, as the government stood pat on the occupation of Shanghai.

The Japanese government will hold officials of the Chinese Eastern railway, jointly owned by Russia and China, responsible for holding up the movement of reinforcements toward Harbin, Manchuria, where two Chinese armies have been battling, official sources revealed.

This ultimatum following information from Consul-General Chashi at Harbin, said that the Russian manager of the railway, acting on instructions from Moscow, had forbidden the sending of Japanese troops over the line from the northern terminus of the South Manchurian railway at Changchun to Harbin.

In this connection, a Rengo News Agency despatch from Changchun reported that the Japanese would themselves begin operations on the Changchun line from the northern terminus of the South Manchurian railway at Changchun to Harbin.

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## U.S. Suggests Bringing Economic Pressure To Bear On Japan

Washington.—Joint economic pressure on Japan to halt its invasion of China is being considered by the United States and Great Britain, it was learned here.

The possibility of imposing a boycott upon Japan has been discussed informally with Great Britain, whose attitude has not been made known.

The efficacy of such a boycott would depend largely upon her co-operation. Another alternative would be an embargo prohibiting importation of Japanese goods. This move, however, would require an act of congress whereas a boycott could be accomplished without congressional sanction.

No provisions for such economic pressure are contained in any treaties to which the United States is a signatory power, but there is nothing in

international law to prohibit such a move.

A boycott might take the form of a restriction of passports to Japan and the co-operation of banking and business interests in restricting credits to and imports from that country. Some letters have been received at the state department suggesting an embargo on Japanese silk.

Chairman William R. Borah of the senate foreign relations committee refused to comment on the proposed boycott, asserting he would withhold comment until the senate was called to the attention of the senate. Several months ago, however, when the League of Nations was discussing the possibility of joint economic action in the Manchurian situation Borah said publicly:

"A boycott would lead to war."

## TAKE OVER CANADIAN PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Commander Hose (left), head of the Naval Branch of the Department of National Defence, Major-General James H. Macbride (right), Chief Commissioner of the Mounted Police, who will direct Canadian preventive work both on sea and land, according to reports from government officials. Previously the highly responsible work of preventing frauds against the revenue on the high seas and in remote parts of the Dominion was carried on by the Department of National Revenue, and the change has been made in order to make the preventive work more effective and more economical.

## Western City Would Deport Many Who Have Become Public Charges

Edmonton, Alberta.—Wholesale deportation of all foreign immigrants who have become a charge on the city in less than five years' residence in Canada has been launched by the city relief department, Thomas Magee, superintendent, has stated.

It is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the now drawing relief from the city are fit subjects for deportation, and Mr. Magee declared that active steps were being taken to deport as many as possible.

Mr. Magee declared that his department had already made application for the deportation of between 300 and 400 relief charges, and this number was being increased daily.

Many British immigrants in addition to hundreds from central European countries, who have resided in Canada for less than five years, have become public charges and according

to, under federal law, are liable for deportation.

Mr. Magee and his assistant, Frank Drayton, explained that deportation in Canada has been launched by the city relief department, Thomas Magee, superintendent, has stated.

It is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the now drawing relief from the city are fit subjects for deportation, and Mr. Magee declared that active steps were being taken to deport as many as possible.

Mr. Magee declared that his department had already made application for the deportation of between 300 and 400 relief charges, and this number was being increased daily.

"We are deporting indigent immigrants as fast as we can at the present time, and will do this policy vigorously," Mr. Drayton declared.



# Possible Changes In Our Present Economic System Stressed By Robert Gardiner

Possible change in the present economic system of government was stressed by Robert Gardiner in his presidential address to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mr. Gardiner, U.F.A. member in the House of Commons for Acadia, succeeded Henry Wise Wood as president of the farmer body when Mr. Wood retired last year after 10 years as head of the organization.

In his first presidential address Mr. Gardiner declared that if the present economic system "has not reached its full maturity, the present depression will pass, but if it has, fundamental changes in the social system are impending. Social change he believed inevitable.

"I do not believe that the changes when they come, will inevitably be in the interest of the masses of mankind," he told the 500 delegates from the various parts of Alberta. "The elements which dominate the existing system will undoubtedly endeavor to guide the processes by which the succeeding system may be established. Those elements are to be found outside our parliamentary system, for in the light of recent history it is becoming increasingly apparent that political governments occupy but a secondary place in the scheme of things."

The president declared that governments apparently choose to act before the threat of irresponsible elements rather than to rally the people behind them, as they might, by a bold effort to free industry from its trammels." He said the "real struggle" was carried on by "realists" who dealt "in hard facts—money, credit, the whole machinery of commerce and industry, and the manner of its control."

"Some of the most influential of these people are obsessed by the will to power, by the ambition to achieve complete control of the social system. If they do succeed in maintaining control of the processes in the not distant future, the ushering in, in its most perfect form, of the servile state, the establishment, beneath it, may be, the gulches of benevolence, of a tyranny such as the world has not yet known."

Mr. Gardiner, however, believed that "if mass intelligence" was developed and organized in such a manner that it controlled and guided the processes of change, "we can confidently look forward to an age of plenty, to an era in world history, brighter, purer, than any which the human mind has yet conceived."

He pleaded for intelligent understanding and organization in which he declared necessary, "if we choose to take the path to a better social order." Development in the strength of the local, "the basis of our civilization," was stressed by the president as essential to success of a co-operative commonwealth. "Unemployment and the gold standard were referred to by the farm leader. He believed that if the inventive genius of the present generation was permitted full play it would result in a higher standard of living and provide the people with an abundance of leisure for self-development, but it was increasingly manifest that this could not occur under the present economic order. Degradation of the Canadian dollar, he continued, made it doubtful whether a single commodity such as gold could be successfully used under all conditions as a basis for the issue of currency and credit.

In reference to reparations, the president pointed out the tendency to blame this result of the war for the breakdown, but he maintained that if this problem had been non-existent the defects in the present competitive economic system would remain or later have produced a similar financial crisis which prevails at present. The chief thrust to the peace of the world

lies in intensified commercial competition between nations and only when it is recognized that underlying economic causes make war inevitable will peace appear.

For governments to balance budgets under prevailing conditions it was necessary to decrease expenditures or increase taxation. "To increase, however, the taxes of those whose income is below or only at present on a bare subsistence level would be to increase present hardship," he added. "If, however, increased taxation were confined to those who have the ability to pay, those whose incomes are more than is necessary to meet reasonable requirements, no present harm would be done."

The president urged that there be no further alienation of the natural resources of Alberta to private interests, but that they be developed under public ownership, for the benefit of the present and future generations. He referred to the serious situation of the transportation systems in the Dominion, but added that comment on this matter would be unwise until at present investigating the matter was made available.

The farmer's predicament was serious. Even where crops were excellent the return barely covered the costs of production, leaving little or nothing to meet other liabilities. "The variety of the goods and services which the farmer must purchase have been only slightly reduced in comparison with the prices received by the farmer for the products of his labor," Mr. Gardiner declared. Rates on banks and mortgage loans and other financial institutions remain as high as formerly.

"Even if commodity prices other than farm products were reduced to parity with the present prices of agricultural commodities, it would still be impossible for the farmers to meet in full liabilities contracted during a period of high prices," he concluded. "The soundness of the cooperative principle, however, was more widely recognized than today." He urged the farmers to continue strengthening of the co-operative institutions.

## Apples and Oranges

Amusing Story Regarding Competition Between Fruit Growers

Competition between rival fruit-growers of California and Oregon leads to curious attempts at all kinds of publicity. In their eagerness to miss no opportunity for attracting attention to themselves and suppressing references to the oranges of the other, they did not overlook the approach of "The Apple Cart" to the California theatre.

"The Apple Cart" of the play received a call from a delegation of orange-growers, who requested him to "drop" "The Apple Cart" from his State. He was first bewildered, then amused, and finally insisted that he could not change the name, and did not see that it advertised the Oregon apple anyway.

The orange-growers refused to accept no for an answer. They found out the author's name and address and cabled him at some length their protest. Not until they received Mr. Shaw's one-word cable—easily guessed in reply did they give up their efforts.

## An Interesting Story

Thousands Of Bees Found To Be Working In Full Force Colony

One of the most interesting of the studies in apiculture carried out under the direction of H. H. Goodwin, Dominion Apiarist, relates to a colony in the field at work gathering honey and nectar during the period of a heavy flow. On the basis of 5,000 bees to a pound it has been determined by recording the weights of colonies resting on weighing trucks, that as many as twenty to twenty-five thousand bees from one colony are working in the field at the time. In one case the total hive force was computed at 55,625 bees with 20,925 in the field, leaving a hive force of 35,000. In another case where the total colony numbered 56,200 it was found that 27,187 were flying abroad with a reserve hive force of 29,013.

Gangrene from exposure to cold causes more often in the bee than in the Arctic regions.

A doctor says there are three ways of taking the early morning bath, hot, cold, and for granted.



By Annette



A NEW FRENCH BLOUSE TYPE THAT BUTTONS DOWN

This little tuck-in model will add much interest to your wardrobe. It is exceedingly gay in pattern, green woolen with matching green bow button trim.

Just the tab-trimmed neckline smart! A similar idea is repeated on the back.

It's just as snappy a blouse as you want for fall and no expensive. Style No. 825 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches bust.

Size 18 requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch. Crepe de chine is equally suited to this model. A vivid red, navy blue or Spanish tile shade is excellent choice with self-fabric ball shaped buttons.

Then again, perhaps you prefer one of the soft crepe satins in eggshell, lagoon-blue or French guanine shade.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap code carefully.

How To Order Patterns Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. 825 Size

Name

Address

City

State

Country

Enclose

Check

Money

Order

Form

175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

## Opinion Of Average Citizen

Radio Advertising Is Most Objectionable Writes One Of Them

Radio, unlike any other invention, brings the voices of the world unfiltered right into our fireside. It is uninvited because no one ever tuned in -- an advertising talk -- they tuned on the music, which soon degenerated into a driving no-called advertisement; effusion.

I am Mr. Average Citizen, liking average things, spending average money, keeping the King's English and struggling hard against the radio to raise my five children to be and do likewise. But when does radio profit uninvited into my fireside group and sit down at my dining room table? You know--impossible negro, mispronouncing crowsaw gops, gross barkers for household equipment, moaning so-called tenors and sully salesfolk for shoes, etc., who talk feet, feet, feet, as I try to eat.

No such people as those ever dark on my threshold. In the flesh, yet radio, and in the name of advertising, if you please, enables them to crash in uninvited into my privacy, and from my privacy, "my castle," radio advertising is making us mad and telling us of the impolite gate-crashing. I refuse not to be annoyed. I give us national broadcasting free of advertising as the ideal, but if not, confine the advertising to the mention of the sponsor's name only, and that mention in the King's English. Letter in Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Butterfat Record

Creameries In Alberta Show Increase For December

Creameries in Alberta received \$10,945 pounds of butterfat in cream during the four weeks ending December 26, 1931, an increase of 109,633 pounds, or 14.4 per cent, over the receipts for December, 1930, according to an announcement from the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of butterfat for the 52 weeks of 1931 amounted to 19,150,372 lbs., compared with 15,187,266 lbs. for the year 1930, an increase of 3,963,106 lbs., or 26.1 per cent. It is interesting to note that the increase for the year 1931 over 1930 in the northern section of the province was 29.9 per cent; in the central portion 33.2 per cent; and in the southern portion 10.2 per cent. The butterfat receipts for 1931 constitute a record for the province.

## Has Enjoyed Record Weather

Arctic Had Second Highest Temperatures Last Week In November

The residents of Arktikavik in the Arctic Coast may well "pat themselves on the back" for "once in many a year" they have enjoyed the distinction recently of recording the second highest or warmest temperature in the Dominion of Canada.

After having been known as Arktikavik in the frozen Arctic wastes for so long, it was with no small degree of pride that the inhabitants could point to a temperature of 42 degrees above zero the last week in November. Only one other point in Canada recorded a warmer temperature on that date, while from the Rockies to the Atlantic, freezing temperatures prevailed.

## HER EXCELLENCY, THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

Who accompanied the Governor-General of Canada at the Opening of the Second Session of Parliament on February 4th, and to the Drawing Room on the following day. This is a reproduction from one of Her Excellency's latest portraits.



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# Despite Mournful Predictions, Social Economist Says That England Still Leads The World

## Costly To Canadians

Many Short Paid Letters Mailed By U.S. Firm

Numerous complaints are heard from citizens who have to pay two cents or more "postage due" on the majority of letters received by them from the United States, due to wholesale ignorance on the part of the people of the United States about postal rates to Canada. The postage to Canada on a letter mailed in the United States is three cents. This has been published repeatedly, yet the average American continues placing two-cent stamps on the letters he sends to Canada, with the result that his recipients have to pay two additional cents for each letter. This additional postage does not go to the Dominion postal department, but to the United States postal department. Each letter that is sent from the United States, carrying insufficient postage, is checked by the United States postal authorities and Canada has to compensate the United States in the amount of postage due.

The question has been raised as to why letters that carry the names and addresses of the senders are not returned for additional postage rather than being sent on to the addressee to whom the letters are addressed. Many of the letters that are coming "postage due" are simply circulars for advertising purposes. It is desired by the persons to whom it is addressed, yet they must pay two cents for each letter delivered.

## Spends Millions On Fleet

Last Ten Years Shows Great Increase By United States

In 1913 the United States had a fleet of 960,000 tons. Great Britain had a fleet of 2,222,000 tons. Today the United States has a fleet of 1,173,000 tons and spends \$282,000,000 a year on her fleet. Great Britain has a fleet of 1,378,000 tons, costing \$271,000,000 a year. In other words, the United States is spending 187 per cent more on her fleet than Great Britain. Nearly three times as much as she did in 1913, whereas Britain is spending but 10 per cent more on her fleet. Combining army and navy and defence cost, the United States last year spent \$842,000,000, the British Empire but \$260,000,000. "While other nations have felt that they were forced to prepare for war," declared Admiral Collingwood in a Memorial Day address, "we have always been preparing for peace."—Ottawa Journal.

## Encourage Native Industry

Novo Scotians Put On Provincial Campaign To Help Fishermen

Novo Scotians are going to eat more fish to aid one of their most important industries. And they are going to eat more fish because a campaign opened recently in the province will put before hundreds of recipients of relief pensions and in respect to attractive forms.

Necessity for such a campaign is seen in the report of the eastern fisheries division for December, 1931, which shows that the total quantity of all fish landed in Nova Scotia was 8,124,000 pounds, compared with 12,161,000 pounds landed in the same period in 1930.

## Warns Against Biting Lips

Practices Often Startle Doctor Minneapolis Cancers

Warning against biting the lips, which, especially in men, might cause cancer was given by Dr. Carl W. Waldron of Minneapolis in address to the Chicago Dental Society.

Five thousand deaths annually occurred in this country from cancer of the mouth, jaws and lips, he estimated, adding that a large number could be prevented by keeping the mouth healthy.

Cancer of the lip might occur in young persons, he said, and it was 19 times more common in the lower lip than the upper and in men 14 times more often than women.

## Dog Liked Him Smooth

Given to a Trapper In Smooth Stone Lake Area, 100 Miles North of Big River, Last Fall, Gerta, a police dog disappeared a short time ago and turned up at the home for her former owners in a badly emaciated condition after having travelled 100 miles in biting cold weather.

There is nothing more desirable than a cook who can cook.

## A world-wide economic conference within the next 12 months, at which representatives from all countries in the world would gather to thresh out the whole question of tariffs, was the prediction made by Dr. J. Wesley Bready, social economist and child welfare authority, of Toronto. Dr. Bready was addressing a joint luncheon of the Rotary and Canadian clubs in Moose Jaw.

Referring to England's recent swing to high tariff after 50 years of free trade, Dr. Bready stated that Britain had received from her position as the outstanding exponent of free trade for "purposes of practical expediency."

"International commerce can't be conducted on a one-way street" was his comment.

Dr. Bready believed a world economic conference such as he had in mind would mark the beginning of a step to greater free trade among the nations and the tearing down of the super-expedited, trade barriers. United States and France were now beginning to realize that nations, even as individuals could not live unto themselves, he said.

"Where now stands England?" was the topic upon which Dr. Bready issued his address, and during his remarks he told of personal observations made during his 10 years of social research work in England. Britain's day of glory was far from being past, he said, in spite of the economic predictions which were being made for her from many sources.

England, following the war, was an exhausted nation, said the speaker, not only upon her tremendous sacrifice of men and money she was still leading the way in the councils of the world. If England was so lacking in material resources, why was it claimed by her "professional mourners," it was to be wondered at that at the present time she held all the world in admiration and respect.

"And these records were all won in British machines conceived and made by British minds," he remarked.

England's ships were still carrying the largest imports and exports of any country in the world and in spite of the concentrated attacks from New York, she was still the centre of world finance. British trademarks still stood for honesty, and integrity, and Britain's world today was "still as good as her bond," said the speaker vehemently.

Referring to criticisms levelled at Britain's monarchical system of government by leading economists of the United States, Dr. Bready pointed out that the States had derived the idea of their own constitution from the England they were criticizing. "The States had derived the system of government, but she was a true republican in the sense that she gave equal opportunity to all to rise to the highest positions, and the greatest statesmen in her history had come from the humblest ranks."

The speaker was of the opinion that if one wished to criticize, it would appear that in the United States the great majority of those who rose to high political power had to have either a strong political pull or be millionaires first.

In closing, reference was made to the question of reparations, and it was pointed out that as far back as 1922 England had been prepared, for the world's good, to wipe the slate clean of war debts. It was only now, however, that economists of the United States and France were being urged to do so.

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"I have been engaged to him for two years. Isn't it time I married him?"

"I don't know. If you really love him, let him be happy as long as possible."—Hummel, Hamburg.

W. N. U. 1937



## New Way To Raise Grain

Wheat Crops Produced Two Years Quicker By Electric Light

Successful experiments in the use of electric light in speeding up the growth of wheat plants are being continued at the Victorian state research farm at Werribee, near Melbourne. The results are proving of practical value in wheat raising and in the introduction of varieties from other countries.

Ordinarily 190 days are required to produce new cross-bred wheats, from the time of cross fertilization until distribution to the farmer. By enclosing the plants in a cage suitably illuminated with electric light it is possible to grow the first three generations of plants in one year, and thus reduce the total time by two years.

Sometimes late varieties possess qualities, such as size of head or grain, which it is desirable to introduce into early varieties. As there are two types will not develop in time, it is not often possible, without artificial aid, to cross them. The use of electric light at a suitable time makes it possible to hasten the development of the late types sufficiently to allow the crosses to be made.

The Australian experiments were begun by Professor Wadham in 1929 as a result of observations on the growth of Australian varieties of wheat in England, and of English varieties introduced to Australia. The Australian varieties in England, Professor Wadham noticed, produced short, pale spikes with early heads. On the other hand, English varieties in Australia remained immature and green until late in the season, and were thus adversely affected by the hot winds in November and December.

Experiments showed that the period of light which the plant received daily had an important effect on its development. By increasing the daily "daylight" period with an electric light, it was found, the maturity could be hastened. Similarly, by inclosure of the plants in a specially constructed box, limiting the period of daylight, the growth could be retarded.

### In Aid Of The Blind

Conference May Be Held In Ottawa

In June an inter-provincial conference, in the interests of Canada's 8,000 sightless citizens, will probably be held in Ottawa during the week ending July 1. John A. Conley, chairman of a newly named Saskatchewan advisory committee of the Canadian Federation of the Blind. The conference will seek federal government action to move for pensions.

"We are trying to get each provincial government to memorialize Ottawa in a move for pensions for the blind," Mr. Conley said.

Provincial governments could take such action at sessions in February and March and there would then be time to appeal to the federal government before the session at Ottawa closes. If we met at Ottawa in June we could go to the government then."

"Our convention in Regina has helped our organization a great deal. We hope to make much progress as a result of such meetings as these."

### Couldn't Fool Him

"Good morning, Mr. Hardy," said the vicar. "I haven't seen you at church lately. How is that?"

"I don't come to church to be insulted."

"Whatver do you mean?"

"Last time I came to church I was a bit late, and while I was waiting in the porch I heard you say, 'fool!'"

"I am certain you didn't."

"Yes, you did! I distinctly heard you say, 'There is no fool like the foolhardy!'"

"So far as the New Year's honors are concerned, Canada is without a peer."

"Potatoes are an abundant source of the important Vitamin 'C' which prevents scurvy."

"Prison Governor: 'Any complaints?'"

Convict: "No, but I would like a curtain for that little window in my door!"—Dorffbarber, Berlin.

W. N. U. 1097

## Many Kinds Of Honey

Buying the Best Is Not An Simple As It Sounds

"Honey," the housekeeper says to her grocer, "honey, in a pint pot?"

"But honey is not so simple as all that. For instance, English honey gathered by industrious bees from the roses and honeysuckle and hawthorn and Cambray holly of the trim English gardens, must always be more delicate yet less full in flavor than a Jamaica honey, gathered from who knows what riot of scents and purple and wax-white tropic blossoms."

And that is only the beginning of the diversity of honeys one may eat. If the "honey" column of a high-class grocer's list is examined, one will find that it is not a list at all but a poem, a song murmured to a tune as sweet as honeydew.

The first sort of honey—orange blossom honey from Syria—surely that should figure at a breakfast breakfast. Then, clover honey and lavender honey—what a cool, Old World sweetness must be theirs. Wild acacia honey and wild thyme honey—these are "honey wild and manna dew" with which Le Belle Dame perle her knight-at-arms? Saffron honey from France and sage honey from California—should have the flavor of herbs about their throat. Scotch heather honey—one can smell the moors as one reads the name, and the last of northern air or one's cheek. Australian wattle honey—how many of the fluffy folk who make the tea have robbed wattle to make a jar of this? Honey of Greece from fragrant Hymettus, honey from the Isle of Hydras, in the Aegean.

The honeys stand demurely on the shelf in small china jars, whose blue and orange, yellow and green and cyclamen are not brighter than the flowers from which the honey came. Each jar holds fragrance—and a deliciousness.

Now, will the reader wilfully and knowingly pass them by, still saying, "Honey, please, in a pint jar?" Will he refuse to taste the adventure of tasting each subtly differing sweetness? Will he be content to walk out of the shop with just an ordinary jar of honey, leaving a dream behind on the shelf?

### The Age We Live In

Futile To Attempt To Turn The Wheel Of Time Backwards

Mr. J. Moore's definition of "depression," a period during which parents never had"—is neat, but the implied reproach is hardly fair. The trouble is that you cannot turn the wheel of time backwards. An individual, for example, may sell his bicycle, but he cannot use the telephone, or refuse to go to the cinema, but you cannot deprive the age of the motor car and the telephone and the cinema. Some of these things are forced upon us by the movement of events; they are part of an inevitable growth, and to check it would be like stopping a river in its course, either futile or disastrous. After all, we would not really melt away the population of 1931—"Observers" in London observe.

### New Automaton

Photo-Electric Penman Writes With A Pen On Paper

Another robot, this time the photo-electric "penman," was described to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York.

This new automaton is a brother of the now well established "electric eye." It was designed to keep pace with the almost lightning fast speed of the "eye," which hitherto has been able to "see" things faster than engineering devices could record them all.

The "penman" is a combination of photo-electric cells and galvanometers, hooked up with balanced beams of light.

It writes with a pen on paper all the things "seen" by the photo-electric eye.

### Much More Than Toy

The sum of \$15,000,000 is the proposed capital outlay of the Bell Telephone Company in Canada during 1932. Yet the great investor could not prevail upon a single citizen in Brantford, Ontario, to risk a solitary cent in what was locally regarded as an interesting toy.

If we can't say anything else of good about 1931 let's at least give it credit for its wealthier.

"Talking about life in dumb things, most of us have seen a watch spring."

## Only A Superstition

Pigs Not Naturally Dirty Says Agricultural College Manager

It is a current superstition that the pig is naturally a filthy creature, but it is only a superstition. The experimental farm which is run by the West of Scotland Agricultural College at Auchincryvie in Ayrshire is demonstration that the poor porker has been maligned in this regard. On a recent visit of a party of students they were put down in the point by the spectacle of the piggery and by the accounts of the experience of those who are in charge of the department. The cleanliness of the premises and of the animals in it astonished the visitors and their surprise was so obvious that the manager, James Cochran, took note of it.

Yes, he said, there has always been a common notion that the pig is the animal least concerned about its surroundings, but this piggery demonstrates that the reverse is the case.

Mr. Cochran added that the pig so far from being dirty, is the only domestic animal possessing naturally clean instincts. You have a train even a cat or a dog, he said and you cannot train either cattle or horses. There have been few attempts to give the pig the opportunity to live as cleanly as its nature would select, although there are a few examples on the Continent, in Sweden.

Here, he concluded we are providing the conditions that reveal the pig in its true incunations, which are worthy of emulation in perhaps higher scales of animal life. The piggery at Auchincryvie is such a model of its kind that its plans are being copied by many other experimental farms.

### Everyone Should Use Milk

High In Calcium It Is Necessary For Good Teeth

That good teeth have a direct relation to good health and that defective teeth may lead to serious illness, are two well-established facts. Medical authorities are stressing today more than ever before, the importance of building strong teeth and of maintaining them in good condition by eating the proper foods, by keeping them thoroughly clean, and by having them examined periodically by the dentist.

The minerals necessary for good teeth are, fortunately, supplied in our most common and abundant foods. Milk, high in calcium, stands first as the chief tooth builder, and it is of vital importance that the diet of both children and adults should include a sufficient amount of this food to supply the calcium required, says a circular from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There will be no danger of a deficiency if milk is served as a beverage, particularly for children, and generously used in the making of cream soups, creamed meats and vegetable dishes, and milk desserts.

### Good For the Money

Father criticized the sermon, mother derided the blunders of the organist, and the eldest daughter thought the choir's singing atrocious.

The subject had to be dropped when the small boy of the family, with the schoolboy's love of fair play, clapped his hands to the organist.

"Dad, I think it was a jolly good show for a penny."

"It's the old boat" to dad and "the bus" to the children, but it's always "the car" to mother.

## Final Crop Estimate

Wheat Crop Of Canada For 1931 Now Placed At \$304,144,000 Bushels

Aggregate value of all field crops in Canada in 1931, is estimated at \$425,065,100 as compared with \$602,040,900 in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported recently. The report is the final estimate of the area, yield and value of all crops in the Dominion for the past crop season.

The wheat crop of Canada in 1931 is now estimated at \$304,144,000 bushels compared with a revised figure of \$293,672,000 bushels for the crop of the previous year. The new estimate for 1931 represents a slight increase of about six million bushels over the provisional estimate of November 12.

Increases occur in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the estimates for the other provinces practically unchanged.

Total area under field crops in 1931 is estimated at 57,864,056 acres as compared with 54,214,676 acres of the previous year with an aggregate value of \$602,040,900. There was a decline of 4,250,000 acres in the area devoted to field crops in 1931 as compared with 1930, the decrease being equally divided among Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

### Order Has Increased

French People Are Developing Taste For Canadian Apples

We are delighted to know that our friends in France are developing a taste for Canadian apples. Officially announced that automatic "coin-in-the-slot" machines will be used in Paris for vending this appetizing fruit.

One of the largest fruit exporting houses in the Republic has placed an initial order for 10 carloads of apples, valued at \$18,000, and contemplates handling Canadian apples exclusively in the future. Public auctions will be held, in addition to the installation of two thousand vending machines already mentioned.

It is good to know that Canada is finding new trade opportunities abroad. Of the crop of 1929, we learn, only 2,415 barrels were sent to France, while last year this figure climbed to 28,261.

### Does Not Deserve Sympathy

Public Opinion Recalling Severe Liquor Against Drunken Drivers

Liquor is nowhere so much out of place as in the persons of men and women in charge of a motor car. Public opinion in this country is becoming more severe against the individual who endangers the lives of others by taking the wheel of a car while under the influence of liquor.

And rightly so. The driver who injures or takes the life of another person as a result of an accident for which intoxication was responsible is entitled to no sympathy and no leniency.

### Honor For British Explorer

The Cultum Geographical medal, one of the highest honors conferred in the United States in recognition of outstanding geographical discoveries, clings with the medal to the name of a British explorer, who last winter made the first recorded crossing of the great southern desert of Arabia.

"Henry, do you love me still?" "Yes—better than any other way."

## Noxious Weed Problem

Southeastern Manitoba Reported To Be Most Heavily Infested

Southeastern Manitoba is most heavily infested with noxious weeds of the Canadaian prairie, while the Peace River district suffers by far the lightest infestation, according to a report presented at the annual conference at Edmonton, of the Associated Weed Committee of the National Research Council, by J. M. Manson, special investigator in the country.

Mr. Manson recently completed an exhaustive weed survey for the research council. This report showed that weed infestation was governed to a large extent by the moisture and type of soil. Irrigation districts and areas around lakes suffered severely. Last year southern Saskatchewan was found almost too dry for even weeds, but, relatively speaking, infestation was worse because practically nothing but weeds grew there this year.

An interesting experiment proving the value of better farming methods was reported by Dr. L. E. Kirk, formerly of the University of Saskatchewan, now agronomist for the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Department acquired a section and a half farm over-run with weeds in the dry district of southern Saskatchewan some two years ago. Better farming methods were applied, with the result that last year, while most of the neighboring farms were being fed on relief, this farm, now rid of three-quarters of its weeds, produced several thousand bushels of good grain, sweet clover and seed potatoes.

### Taking Place Of Horse

Trucks and Tractors Making Animals Of Little Use

The rapid progress of the truck and tractor is taking the place of the horse as shown in the number of horses in the last decade. Ten years ago there were 3,610,194 horses in Canada, while at the end of that period there were 3,295,000, showing a decrease of 315,194, or more than 30,000 per year. At the beginning of the decade there were about 55,300 trucks in Canada, as compared with a total of 165,484 at the end of that time.

At the beginning of the decade there were 465,378 cars, or one for every 19 persons in the Dominion, while the latest figures available give a total of 1,239,839, or seven persons to each car.

### This Speedy Age

Airplanes Can Travel Over 24,735 Feet Per Minute

Airplanes can travel at speeds above 300 miles an hour, automobiles at over 200 miles an hour, speed boats at better than 100 miles an hour, human beings, horses and dogs at lesser speeds. Translated into feet per minute, airplanes can travel more than 24,735 feet per minute, automobiles better than 17,600, and speed boats better than 8,800 feet per minute. Old then that one hour's operation in elevators of new buildings tell that the elevator covers more than 1,000 feet a minute, which when translated into miles per hour is somewhat less than 12.

In the average London residence one ton of water is being used every day.

The only difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.

## First Rule Of The Road

Be Absolutely Sure Your Brakes Are In Working Order

A giant locomotive moved majestically up the main road, and the other morning preparatory to being coupled to a long train for a fast journey across several states. In the cab sat a veteran engineer watching carefully the performances of his son, a young man just beginning his service as a machanic, controlling the wheels and rods. Suddenly the grided engineer reached out his hand as the engine gathered speed and applied the mechanical power controlling the brakes. The locomotive instantly slackened its speed. The son looked quizzically at his father, failing to understand the reason for his action.

"Before you start out on a run be absolutely sure your brakes are in good working order," admonished the veteran engineer with a smile. That's one of the first rules of the road—and it is sure to keep the big things going round in the circle of emergency.

A similar standard of practice could be applied with profit to automobiles. How many pilots of cars know for a certainty when they start out across streets thickly strewn with traffic whether their brakes will stop the wheels in a swift second after the foot is applied—whether they are complete masters of the machine.

It is one of the chief causes for automobile accidents that the motorists who guide them down the highway. Statistics recently gathered indicate that one of the chief causes for automobile accidents is defective brakes.

One way to cut down the hazards of fast motor travel is for every driver to make a test of the gripping power of his brakes, perhaps each time he leaves the garage. And, of course the motorist who always knows his brakes are "not taking hold as they should," ought to voluntarily rule himself out of the road until they are fixed.—Christian Science Monitor.

### The Port Of Moonstone

Flourishing Port On James Bay Was Formerly Moose Harbor

Take a new look at the map of Ontario—"Moonstone."

It is on James Bay. Only a few years ago it could only be reached by a small boat. Formerly when it became anything of a place at all, it was known as Moose Harbor. Eleven years ago a party of American geologists came down there, and such was the state of civilization that eleven days elapsed ere news of their safety reached the outer world by means of Indian runners.

If those men landed there today they could step into a Pullman car of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and eighteen hours later and themselves back in New York.

The new port will add to the growing property of this district and railway. Moonstone will be a grain and ore port. There is an immense area of unexplored territory in the neighborhood, known to contain hematite deposits. A little to the south is a chain of fields where preliminary drilling has revealed the presence of 100,000,000 tons of soft coal. A huge mining industry is in prospect up there.

The James Bay area, not long ago considered a wild and uninhabitable place, may soon become one of the most prosperous shipping and industrial parts of Canada.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

### Diamond Mines In Canada

Locked in the wilderness of Canada's far north is "an inestimable rich source of diamonds," according to Dr. Sidney H. Ball, of New York, gem specialist and consulting mining engineer. Addressing the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto, Dr. Ball asserted the Dominion might hold a potential diamond mine to rank amongst the foremost of the world.

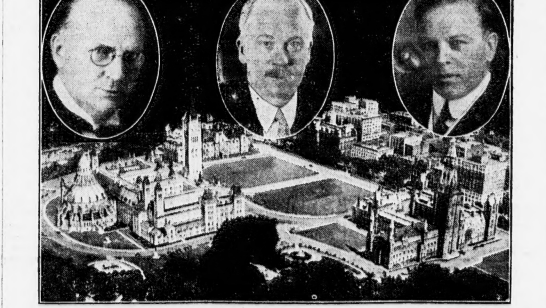
Some 80 species of coffee plant exist, but only a few are commercially grown.

A vain woman and a drunkard are never satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

"Do you think your family will accept me as your mother-in-law?" "Don't worry—they are used to my strange habits"—Esquella, Barcelona.

## PARLIAMENT WILL BE THE CENTRE OF INTEREST FOR NEXT FEW MONTHS

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, will be a busy spot for the next few months following the opening of the Second Session of Parliament by His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough on February 4th. This was the first time that the present Governor-General performed the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Canadian Parliament. Above is a unique series of views of Parliament Hill, Ottawa, showing the Parliament Buildings and East and West Blocks. Inset, left to right, are the Right Honourable H. H. Bennett, Prime Minister; His Excellency the Governor-General; and Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.



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Prison Governor: "Any complaints?" Convict: "No, but I would like a curtain for that little window in my door!"—Dorffbarber, Berlin.

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